HUMAN EVENTS

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The Knowland Problem: *By phone from California* — The sashweight that pulled down Knowland's vote in the Golden State's "popularity contest" primary last week was not, as some pundits claim, the Senator's enforced absence in Washington (although that was a contributing factor); the load he had to bear was his organization — an "old man of the sea" that has to be observed in action to be believed.

Knowland's office in Oakland is swamped with mail from rank-and-file union members clamoring for his election as their protection against the avaricious labor bosses. Yet, the Knowland campaign organization gave the impression that the year was 1946 and the candidate Earl Warren. ("You can't sue labor unions — you might collect and that would hurt them," Earl said in effect in a recent High Court opinion.)

In short, a lot of politicos — filled with the psychology of Warren and Knight (also a protector of the Hoffas and Reuthers) — gave the Knowland organization drive a bad case of political constipation; the Warrenites failed to pick up the labor issue ball and run with it. The word around California: clean out the old hacks and let the militant Knowland enthusiasts take over.

A significant straw in the wind was the abysmal showing of Republican Governor Goodwin Knight, whose supporters had predicted he would run ahead of Knowland. This Republican friend of the labor bosses fell far behind the Senator's popularity total. He also lagged badly behind the man who will be his Democratic opponent in November — Representative Clair Engle. Yet, Knight was "on the ground" and campaigned widely and vigorously.

● In Washington, one sign is noted as indicating that Knowland has his organization problem prominently in mind. His aides have been busy conferring with a campaign specialist who ran the Labor League for Taft organization in Ohio in 1950, when Taft succeeded in marshalling rank-and-file union members to achieve his most striking victory over labor boss opposition.

In the Capital — soberly reviewing the California outcome of last week — veteran observers recall that all the pundits shook their heads pessimistically over Taft's chances at the beginning of his Ohio campaign in 1950. "He has offended Big Labor by sponsoring the Taft-Hartley Act," went the refrain; "he can't win." Yet, a large part of his support that year came from union members whose defection was only a timid beginning in the "revolt against the bosses," which by 1958 has attained wide proportions.

Labor Defeat: Union labor power in politics and opposition to right-to-work laws received a stinging defeat last week in the runoff of the Alabama Democratic primary (which means election in that Southern state). Judge George C. Wallace, endorsed by union labor organizations and on record against the right to work, lost by a considerable margin to John Patterson, a conservative, pro-right-to-work candidate opposed by the unions. As the legislative primaries ran much the same way, a conservative regime in Alabama seems assured. The two pro-union and New-Dealish Senators from Alabama — Sparkman and Hill — supported the union-endorsed ticket, and campaigned for it. (Weeks ago, however, they apparently saw "the handwriting on the wall"; they swung to the side of conservative Senator Byrd in a recent vote in the Senate.)

The current version of the Ku Klux Klan, a tiny lunatic fringe group in Alabama, played no significant role in the campaign — contrary to reports by Northern "liberal" columnists.

At the same "final" primary last week, the states' rights elements won a majority of seats on the State Democratic Executive Committee over the opposition of "loyalists" (that is, those who want candidates pledged to support Democratic nominees in the general election). Leaders among the states' rights majority may well create an independent slate of Presidential Electors in the election of 1960. These Electors would not be pledged to support the official national Democratic candidate for President. In the end, if this movement for independent slates of Electors spreads through the South, the Presidental election may be thrown into the US House of Representatives (see "Third Party" item in HUMAN EVENTS for May 12, 1958).

Summit and de Gaulle: "Big Charlie will be the Judas goat to lead the US into a Summit conference with Khrushchev": so runs a curbstone prediction among many who know General de Gaulle's record from away back — and who also know, all too bitterly, the forces in Washington secretly working for another disastrous venture in appeasement such as occurred at Geneva three years ago.

The reasoning behind this unhappy prophecy goes back over ten years to General de Gaulle's action, just after the war, when he went to Moscow for a pact with Stalin, and when he brought the traitor, French Communist leader

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Maurice Thorez, back to Paris to serve as a minister in his Cabinet. These are facts beyond dispute.

Such a development seems all the more likely as veterans of "the French desk" in US hush-hush agencies scan the names of "strange characters" who reportedly surround the new French Prime Minister today. Former Communists, fellow travellers, adventurers, power-hungry connivers, *etc.* — a motley crowd mills about the periphery of the Hotel Matignon (French White House).

"I happened to be one of those people that liked him," President Eisenhower remarked of de Gaulle last week. But it is feared that the tall General doesn't like Ike — in fact, may hate him. It is known that Ike, when Commander in North Africa in 1943, found de Gaulle so troublesome that he called him in, beat on the table and threatened to send the then-rising General of the French Resistance back to England under arrest.

In any case, it is argued, members of the Palace Guard and the "kitchen cabinet" in Washington now may perceive in de Gaulle — with his record of "running to Moscow" — an agent to break down Western popular resistance to a Summit conference. The appeasement claque has continued to work quietly but stubbornly to undermine the resistance (led by Secretary of State Dulles, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Vice President) against another Summit meeting with Khrushchev, which might turn out even more badly than the disastrous meeting in Geneva in 1955.

● The most genuinely significant move toward appeasement has so far gone largely unnoticed in the press, but is heavily underscored by observers in Washington who know their way around the bramblepatch of intrigue and double-dealing. This episode concerns the Administration's public proposal to send a group of American scientists to meet at Geneva this month with European and Iron Curtain scientists to work out an agreement for halting atomic tests. The official policy of the United States has been to oppose such an agreement unless effective inspection control is obtained. (It is well known that US military men do not believe that any such control can be enforced.)

The big, unpleasant surprise is that Dr. James Killian, the President's science adviser, has chosen a group of three scientists to go to the proposed meeting. Unemphasized in the press is the fact that two of the three scientists selected are known to be in favor of halting atomic tests.

The three are Ernest Lawrence and Robert Bacher, both of the University of California, and G. B. Fisk of the Bell Laboratories. Bacher and Fisk are known to be for suspension of tests, Lawrence against. Killian, himself with a record of "softness" on the Communist question (see HUMAN EVENTS' warning of November 23, 1957, on the morrow of his appointment), chose this line-up, although AEC Chairman Lewis Strauss was reportedly intent on naming Dr. Edward Teller, an avowed opponent of stopping our tests, to the panel. Teller is the scientist who put over the decision to make the H-bomb, back in 1949, over the opposition of Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, who was later classified a "security risk" by the AEC.

● Amidst the flood of disturbing news, one item has encouraged conservatives. It is a recent statement by Dr. Frederick M. Morris, Rector of the famous St. Thomas (Episcopal) Church on Fifth Avenue, New York, a leading Protestant clergyman. Dr. Morris says:

"A good deal of publicity has been given in the press to the fact that many well-known clergymen have signed petitions requesting our government to refrain from tests of nuclear weapons and to be more flexible in dealing with Communist nations.

"I wish to express my vigorous disagreement with the views that are implied by such action on the part of these clergymen. I have the highest regard for the integrity and intentions of these professional colleagues. But it must never be supposed that they speak for the clerical profession or even for a significant segment of it. I believe their views are more sentimental than realistic.

"It appears to me that their views represent a survival of the 'good old Joe' relationship with Stalin which history has proved so tragically wrong. I believe that Russia and her satellites are deterred from world conquest only by fear of the power of free nations and I believe that the United States Government has a solemn responsibility to maintain that power."

Not Merely Gossip: According to insiders, the Khrushchev letter received by Eisenhower last week was a plea for a big "barter" trade agreement between America and the Soviet Union, but the barter would be the lesser feature; long-term US credits would be the major one.

It is understood that tremendous pressure has been exerted on the White House to favor this exchange, even though strategic materials would be supplied to the Communist war machine. Economists within the State Department claim that all it would mean would be that US manufacturers would "sell" the USSR a large amount of products, on long-term credits, and the USSR would then resell them to Western European markets.

Among the names of those mentioned as urging a favorable reception for the Khrushchev proposal are John J. McCloy of the Chase Manhattan Bank, Paul Hoffman, formerly of the Ford Foundation, and Eric Johnston of the movie industry.

● The ubiquitous Johnston also figures in a post-mortem of the abuse heaped upon Vice President Nixon in Latin America. As reported in HUMAN EVENTS for May 19, 1958, last month's demonstrations against the Vice President were engineered by Soviet officials operating south of the border. Recent intelligence pinpoints the responsible individual as one V. V. Kuznetzev, first deputy foreign minister of the Soviet Union. Noting that Kuznetzev was in Latin America during the rioting, columnist Victor

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Riesel observes: "His word is law. No party could have sent its cadres into the street without clearing with V. V." Thus, Riesel notes, Nixon may someday find himself in cordial conversation with "the very man who personally flashed the signal for the stoning and spitting attack on him."

Capital newsmen, however, note that the US does not have to wait for a Nixon-Kuznetzev confrontation to come up with a sardonic postscript to Nixon's experience. For, less than a week after Nixon returned to the Capital, this same Soviet official was feted at the Soviet embassy, at a party attended by a number of American dignitaries.

At one point in the festivities, Eric Johnston, foreign-aid promoter of the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration, entered the scene, joyously greeting the man who engineered Nixon's stoning with "a big embrace."

Tax Cut: Agitation for tax relief to combat the recession continues in the Capital, despite opposition from the Administration and from some congressional leaders. Eugene F. Rinta, research director for the Council of State Chambers of Commerce, last week pointed out that in the past 25 years tax relief has been given American taxpayers six times, and that in all but one instance the resulting stimulus generated sufficient economic activity to offset the estimated revenue loss caused by the lower rates.

In Canada, Rinta found, tax reductions brought a similar response. Two Canadian tax cuts of five per cent or more, and some lesser tax cuts, have been made since 1953. Yet, total revenues have risen from the 1953 total of $4 billion to an estimated $4.8 billion in the current year.

Finding it "far preferable" to stimulate the economy "by incentive tax relief than by delayed-action public works," Rinta took note of the comprehensive tax relief measure (HR 11379) introduced by Representative Richard M. Simpson (R.-Pa.). The Simpson bill would cut the individual income tax 10 per cent across the board and limit the top rate to 70.2 per cent. Also, it includes reduction of corporate rates from 52 to 50 per cent, and reductions of excise taxes and long-term capital-gains taxes.

Revolt Against Foreign Aid: Tempers flare as conservatives on Capitol Hill marshal forces for an attack on the Foreign Aid Authorization Act, passed by the internationalist-packed Senate Foreign Relations Committee and setting a ceiling of $3.9 billion for such foreign "assistance."

Senator Herman Talmadge (D.-Ga.) exclaimed on the floor of the Senate: "I cannot understand how any man could vote to squander the resources of his country through a program shrouded in secrecy, devoid of any promise of accomplishment and steeped in the threat of national bankruptcy."

Another leader of the "old coalition," on the other side of the party aisle, Senator William F. Knowland (R.-Calif.), chimed in with a promise to oppose any foreign aid for Communist Yugoslavia and Poland.

Senator William E. Jenner (R.-Ind.) levelled a heavy attack on the current argument that foreign aid brings money into the United States to stem the recession. "About 80 per cent of foreign-aid money is spent here, we are told, for wheat, cotton, coal, road machinery, trucks," he said. "But none of these orders is paid for, in an economic sense. No silks or spices flow back to repay the producers. They get checks, but these checks are simply the Government's IOU's, which promise the checks will be redeemed by taxes laid on the same farmers, workers, industrialists and shippers. This is pure inflation. We are financing our foreign aid exactly as we financed war — by printing press money. Then we pay interest, forever and ever, on the money the Government borrows to make good the checks."

The Indiana Senator also paid his respects to the huge propaganda and lobbying campaigns which have given the foreign-aid measures such impetus (as described last week in the HUMAN EVENTS article, "There's No Business Like Show Business"). "Congress," said Jenner, "has steadily refused to come to grips with lobbying by Government employees using public money. The Executive branch is forbidden, by the separation of powers and by statute law, from trying to influence congressional appropriations. Lobbying in Washington by Government officials is bad enough, but it is far more serious when members of the Executive branch, well-supplied with public money, go out into the Congressional districts, to organize a public opinion opposed to the best judgment of the area's representatives in Congress."

Jenner explained: "Members of Congress have no defense against such tactics. They have no funds, no staff and no time, to go back into their districts and defend their position." What should be done? "The proper first step is that of Representative Passman, Chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on foreign aid, who suspended the hearings on the appropriation bill, because of what he called the unprecedented pressure campaign by Executive agencies to influence Congress."

The next step advocated by Jenner to take care of this illegal lobbying is revolutionary: "The second step is for Congress to insist on the arrest and punishment of the officials responsible for such illegal and improper behavior."

Private lobbying on the side of foreign aid adds to the pressure. In last week's article section, HUMAN EVENTS showed that among the "experts" who participated in the discussions of the pressure group elegantly entitled "Conference on International Economic and Social Development" was Robert R. Nathan Associates, which told of the plight of Burma, a recipient of loans from the US.

The 1957 list of "foreign agents" registered with the Department of Justice under the Foreign Agents Registration Act includes the name of Robert R. Nathan Associates — which received during the preceding twelve months the sum of $203,372.67 from the Government of the Union of Burma.

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Alaska: Senate conservatives pondering the fate of the Alaska statehood bill reflect upon some of the facts brought forward, during debate in the House, by Congressman John R. Pillion (R.-N.Y.). Pillion, long a foe of Alaskan statehood, last year pointed out some of the economic and political consequences that would follow upon Alaska's entrance into the Union (see HUMAN EVENTS for March 30, 1957).

In a letter last month to his fellow Congressmen, Pillion pointed out that statehood for Alaska and Hawaii, owing to the provisions of the 1929 Apportionment Act, would mean that certain American states would be deprived of one or more Congressmen, with their seats being turned over to the new states.

Further, Pillion pointed out in a CBS radio broadcast, Alaskan and Hawaiian statehood would increase Communist influence in America, through the intermediary power wielded by pro-Communist labor boss Harry Bridges, uncrowned king of Hawaii.

In the 1956 elections, Pillion pointed out, Alaska's total vote was only 26,266. The International Fishermen and Allied Workers, he continued, is one of the biggest unions in Alaska. "It was expelled from the CIO in 1950 as being Communist controlled. The next day it joined Bridges' ILWU. It is Bridges' beachhead in Alaska, today. Bridges can and will send 100 organizers into Alaska. It will be 'apple pie' to take over its politics. The chain of command, the line of discipline, will be completed, from Moscow, to [William Z.] Foster, to Bridges, to Honolulu and Juneau, then, into our Congress."

Galindez and the Press: Left-wing elements in the Capital are fuming over the report filed last week by Morris Ernst, an attorney retained by the Dominican Republic to investigate the complicated case of Jesus de Galindez. Galindez, a foe of Dominican ruler Trujillo, disappeared last year, touching off a furor of accusations — in *The New York Times*, the *New York Post*, *Life* magazine and other publications — that Trujillo had engineered Galindez' abduction. Ernst was called in to make an impartial appraisal, under explicit conditions of his having complete access to material, freedom to withdraw from the case and tell his reasons, *etc.* His report filed last week was an exoneration of Trujillo, and a sharp attack on the "liberals" who have been crying for the Dominican ruler's blood.

The reason the Ernst report hit so hard: Trujillo, next to Chiang Kai-shek and Franco, takes top honors on the "liberal" hate list; yet Ernst is himself a "liberal" with ADA connections in good order.

The Ernst report stresses Galindez' connection with the anti-Franco "Spanish Republican Government in Exile," and reaches the conclusion that "no accusation connecting the Dominican Republic or any of its officials with the disappearance of Galindez is supported by any evidence. . . ."

Ernst further states that public injury can be wrought, not only through the actions of courts and committees, but "more particularly, through the use of our important instruments of mass circulation. In a way, only the owners of the mass media are substantially immune from such personal cruelty. There are some whom we have interviewed who have been frank to state that they would rather have a concealment of the truth than any finding, no matter how truthful, which would benefit [Trujillo]."

Education Front: Opponents of Federal aid to education have frequently stressed the fact that Federal assistance and Federal control go hand in hand — an allegation hotly denied by those proposing schemes to channel Federal dollars into school construction and other similar programs. Now AFL-CIO radio commentator John Vandercook lays the "liberal" cards more openly on the table.

"What reason," he asked last week, "have we to believe that some degree of Federal supervision of our admittedly rattletrap and frequently inadequate public school system might not be desirable?"

Between Covers: In a new booklet published by The Alliance, Zygmund Dobbs presents the NAACP's extensive record of connections with Communists and pro-Communists, and highlights the Communists' unremitting campaign to generate racial strife. *Red Intrigue and Racial Turmoil*, bristling with documentary footnotes and photostats of Communist declarations on the race question, may be obtained from The Alliance, Inc., 200 E. 66th St., New York 21, N.Y. One to five copies, 50 cents each. Special prices for larger orders.

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Article Section *Printed in Two Sections*

GUIDED MINDS: THE PROMISE AND THE THREAT

Are American Children Being Conditioned for 'Togetherness'?

By EMILY CUYLER HAMMOND

AMID ALL THE furor and hoopla over the struggle between Soviet and American educational systems, there is a persistent, disturbing report, coming from every part of the country, concerning an American educational movement which has had almost no play in the press. It is this: that a dedicated cult of "hidden persuaders," using the Freudian art of motivation research to reach and manipulate young minds, have been, for a number of years, unobtrusively practicing their skills in the Nation's schools. These are not the Madison Avenue hucksters of bubble gum, station wagons or other materialistic accouterments of belongingness. These are the modern educationists and guidance counselors, selling not only packaged, sugar-coated, easy-to-take lessons, but the necessity of adjustment to togetherness, or belongingness, itself.

They watch Johnny through one-way glass, figuratively speaking—although this procedure is followed literally in some institutions—and permit him full freedom to find out on his own what "works." Then, when Johnny whacks Sammy over the head with a space gun, takes off after Mary's garters, and throws a bottle of red ink at the wall, they ask him a lot of personal questions, such as whom he loves more, his father or his mother, and put him through a series of psychological tests. They duly record their observations and his test scores, his Oedipus complex, homicidal tendencies, sexual drives, talent for existential art, and general personality make-up, so that they can adjust him to his proper niche in life. And they keep it all in a permanent file so that if he becomes unadjusted at a later date, the data can be used to bring him back into line.

Farfetched? Not a bit of it. It is happening every day behind an invisible curtain of professional semi-secrecy. (Johnny and his parents are not permitted to see his cumulative record.) Furthermore, Congress is considering a law which would about double the number of "guidance counselors" now accredited to the public schools, and which would have the practical effect of making testing and cumulative record-keeping compulsory.

Ever since Sputnik I first flashed its spotlight on our public school system, the Federal-aid-to-education enthusiasts have been humming a catchy tune. If we can spend billions on guided missiles, so the refrain goes, surely we can spend a few hundred million a year to train our children's minds, to develop the scientists to guide the missiles.

All this sounds superficially as though it might mean a swing to common sense in education. But House bill 12630, allegedly a plan "to correct the imbalance in education" through a Federal scholarships program and Federal grants-in-aid to the states to improve the teaching of science and mathematics, contains a sleeper which would be a progressive educationist's dream come true. Its ingredients could corrode and eventually destroy freedom of expression for American "liberals" and conservatives alike, and intrude upon the private, once-inviolable relationship of parent and child.

AS REPORTED OUT by the Special Education Subcommittee of the House, HR 12630, Title VII, would provide grants-in-aid on a matching basis to states with Federally approved plans for the "guidance, counseling, testing, identification, and encouragement of able students."

A state plan, to be approved, would have to include, among other requirements, provision for the establishment or maintenance of "programs of guidance and counseling which will operate in the secondary schools of such state and be directed at (A) identifying students with outstanding aptitude and ability in such schools, (B) advising students of courses of study best suited to their ability, aptitudes, and skills, and (C) encouraging students with outstanding aptitude and ability to complete their secondary school education, take the necessary courses for

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admission to institutions of higher education, and enter such institutions . . ."

The language in (B), above, makes it clear that the "guidance" feature of the program is intended to encompass all students, and not merely those who are exceptionally gifted.

An approved plan would also have to provide "that the state educational agency will make such reports to the Commissioner, in such form and containing such information as may be reasonably necessary to enable the Commissioner to perform his duties under this part . . ." The Commissioner "may pay . . . amounts to be used by the state educational agency to contract for services of public or private merit or aptitude testing organizations which are approved by him . . ." and Federal stipends would be given to public school guidance and counseling personnel who attend Federally financed institutes of guidance and counseling.

Significantly, HR 12630, Title VII, fails to specify the type of tests to be given, and has no written-in Federal standards either in testing or in record-keeping. Its sponsors frankly admit that Federal standards would spell out Federal control, and thus would invite defeat in Congress for the whole program.

Even without standards, of course, a considerable degree of Federal regulation could be exerted through the stipulation that private or public testing organizations must be Federally approved and that the state must make such reports to the US Commissioner of Education as he might require. However, since it has become fashionable to test aptitudes by probing the subconscious as well as the conscious mind, and since it is the rule to keep cumulative records secret from pupils and parents (but available to the FBI, the police, welfare agencies and prospective employers), we can only assume that such practices would be tolerated, if not encouraged.

Indeed, Commissioner of Education Lawrence Derthick has testified that the states would be free to purchase published tests "or make up their own." He could not conceive, he said, of any state presenting a plan that he would not approve. Thus some of the strange rites now routine in most of the Nation's public schools are very much to the point and should give the Congress pause.

IT IS OFTEN overlooked because it is seldom so labelled, but the testing, counseling and guidance movement is today an integral part of progressive educationism in action. The Guidance Laboratory, Teachers' College, Columbia University, the fountainhead of progressivism, has produced outstanding leaders in the field.

To be sure, guidance did not spring, as some aver, fully armed from the brow of John Dewey. Not only experimentation in the classroom, but also population growth, the march of democracy in America, the emancipation of the American woman, the trek from rural areas to industrial centers, and World War I contributed to the breakdown of the home, and gave professional guidance its chance.

Together with educational and vocational guidance, child psychology, psychiatry and mental hygiene flourished in the same climate of change in beliefs, from fixed to relative values, from security to insecurity. Where families failed in their responsibilities, school teachers and/or guidance counselors filled the void. Then they began to pre-empt parental prerogatives in one aspect after another of helping a child grow up, until today they have come to believe that they as experts know better than do parents what is good for their children.

These guidance counselors — or student personnel workers, as they are sometimes called — are men and women imbued with a philosophy of "deeper teaching," the high priests and priestesses of a New Utopia. Their purpose is to "mold the whole person," not merely to assist the individual in his "free choice" of the right education, trade or profession, but to assure him a fuller, happier personal life by adjusting him to the group.

The ideology of guidance may be said to be "education to choose conformity," or "freedom through belongingness." In brief, the guidance movement would lead our youth, via "personality development," "life adjustment," and "group dynamics," down the road to collectivism by another name.

It is obvious that if the progressive educationists and guidance counselors are to "mold the whole person" they must find out as much as possible about him, his heredity and environment, his abilities and aspirations. Thus they rely not only on examinations of knowledge and achievement, health reports, etc., but on such "essential modern tools" as testing, personality check lists, problem check lists, interviews with the child and his family to obtain biographical and autobiographical data, and the maintenance of cumulative records.

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The term "testing" means different things to different people, roughly divided into categories according to generations. If you are 60 or over and have no special reason to know the contrary, "testing" is likely to connote the examination of learning, nothing more. If you are 50-ish, it may include IQ tests and some simple aptitude tests. But if you are 40 or under, you will be aware of, even if you have not personally been subjected to, what Professor Pitirim Sorokin, one-time head of the Department of Sociology at Harvard University, calls "testomania."

Today the schools, the colleges, and many of the corporations test for anything and everything from manual dexterity and academic achievement to your political, religious and social attitudes, and your degree of "belongingness." Professor Sorokin notes the main projective methods as the test of free association and free word association, the dream interpretation, the Rorschach (or ink blot) and the thematic apperception tests, the story-completion and verbal summation tests, the test by interpretation of plays, drawings and other expressions of art, the doll and puppet tests — "and a few other similar rituals."

Presumably there are no fixed right or wrong answers to any of these tests. Answers are interpreted and graded relative to the answers given by the majority of the participant's "peers." Results are used as indicators to assist guidance counselors in adjusting the child to life, to college or a job. Scorings are entered in the secret cumulative record for future reference.

Personality check lists are printed forms upon which teachers check their opinions as to the child's self-control; ability to adjust to the group; dependability and responsibility; personality influence; emotional stability; alertness; personal appearance; attractiveness.

The problem check lists also are printed forms upon which the child checks if he has such problems as "Not good looking," "Afraid of tests," "Ill at ease at social affairs," "Giving in to temptations," "Family worried about money," "Lack of interest in opposite sex," "Wish I knew more about sex," "Wish I liked Negro children as well as white children," "Wish my parents never did things that make me ashamed of them."

In face-to-face interviews the questions asked children about themselves and their parents may be and frequently are of the most intimate nature. As Margaret C. King wrote recently in *The Standard* of Falls Church, Va.: ". . . and whether you know it or not, school officials know whether you sleep with your beard outside or inside the covers; if you argue with your spouse; if you bathe frequently and if you are an unfit parent."

Naturally, personality check lists, problem check lists and such important information as whether you sleep with your beard inside or outside the covers is filed with your child's achievement reports and testing scores in his secret cumulative record.

IT SHOULD NOT be supposed that the testing, counseling and guidance movement remains unchallenged. Quite the contrary.

It is often argued (by the guidance elite and their fellow travelers) that if American parents really objected to progressivism in the schools, they would do something about it. The answer is that on the one hand they are kept pretty much in the dark about what is going on. On the other hand, when information does leak through the secret curtain — as it did in Illinois, California, and more recently in Arlington County, Va. — there are parents and even school board members, such as Mrs. Helen Lane, who do take action. Sometimes they are quite successful. Witness Governor Stanley's withdrawal of the *Course of Study for Virginia Public Schools* because of its anti-free enterprise teaching, and Arlington School Superintendent T. Edward Rutter's announcement that the controversial personality check list would be revised. Both were under pressure from an aroused public opinion.

Other telling opposition comes from within academic circles. A perusal of Oscar Krisin Buros' *Mental Measurements Yearbook,* in which all published tests are reviewed, proves that the "testocrats" themselves are at one another's throats regarding the dependability of their respective quizzes. Even such generally accepted and widely used tests as the "Adjustment Inventory," the "Thematic Apperception Test" (TAT), the "Children's Apperception Test" (CAT) and the "California Test of Personality, A Profile of Personal and Social Adjustment," do not escape criticism. Many tests currently on the market are described as not fit to use.

Professor Sorokin discusses various "tests of tests" which have proved the inadequacy of the tests tested. He concludes that:

. . . the tests, beginning with intelligence tests and ending with automatic tests of creativity, are fallible.

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If they, being defective, are actually made the basis for selecting and distributing individuals among the multitude of social positions, they are bound to misplace the members of society rather than place them according to their abilities . . .

William H. Whyte, Jr., of *Fortune* magazine, in his book, *The Organization Man,* points out that testing is hardest on the genius, that it tends to conformity in academic as well as industrial scientific circles. And he holds the whole thing up to ridicule by inventing a trot which will enable any intelligent individual to "pass" a personality test.

THE CASE AGAINST Title VII, however, goes deeper than the validity of the tests as Geiger counters for geniuses to help us beat Russia to the moon. It is the case of free minds vs. guided minds.

In all fairness, it must be acknowledged that children need guidance, and when their parents do not teach them right from wrong, somebody must; and it is generally taken for granted that in the case of mental illness psychological testing by a competent psychiatrist may be extremely useful. But do such considerations offer sufficient reason to probe the subconscious of *every* child? An operation for suspected appendicitis is sometimes necessary, but we do not therefore propose to perform an exploratory operation on every perfectly healthy person.

It is understandable that in cases of juvenile delinquency cumulative pupil records (assuming their reliability and validity) might be helpful to truant officers, welfare case workers, the police and the courts. It is highly questionable, however, whether this gives the schools the right to invade the privacy of the individual child and his family. What right have the schools to know whom a child loves more, his father or his mother, or how much money his father earns, or if he wishes he were popular? Do the alleged interests of the colleges or of employers justify the schools in keeping personal data, obtained by direct or indirect means, in a secret file to be made available to whom they see fit?

Shouldn't an American's constitutional rights — which, according to the Fourth Amendment, include "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures"—also include protection from zealous testocrats seeking to rummage around in our children's minds? Have the educationists forgotten what can happen in countries when children are encouraged to "tell on" their parents? Have they forgotten the Hitler Youth, dedicated to "the feeling of belonging together" (zusammengehörigkeitsgefühl)?

Before passing HR 12630, Congress should ascertain whether we, the people, want American children's minds guided to induce them to conformity.

- Do we want our tax dollars used to stimulate irresponsible experimentation in an as yet unproven testing "science," turning the public schools into laboratories in which no child can escape his turn as a guinea pig?

- Do we want parents and their children left unprotected against "unreasonable searches" of their minds, their beliefs, habits, and associations?

- Do we want to concentrate unwarranted power in the hands of the educationists and guidance counselors to mold American youth in the image of their choosing?

- Having failed to learn the lesson of the Hitler Youth, do we want to prepare the way for a "man on a white horse" to seize the imagination of American youth already weaned away from Mom and Dad, yearning for a beautiful togetherness with peoples everywhere?

Is the promise of a nebulous Utopia worth these certain risks?

Emily Cuyler Hammond is a free-lance writer and legislative researcher, specializing in education, social security, housing, fiscal and monetary policy. In the 1930's she conducted an intensive study of the surge toward "togetherness" in Germany (under the Weimar Republic as well as under the Nazis) — an experience to be included in a forthcoming book concerning the individual and the modern trend to totalitarianism.

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